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HISTORY OF THE CORPS.

How They Were Formed and of What Troops Composed; the Casualties and Rosters of Corps, Division and Brigade Commanders.

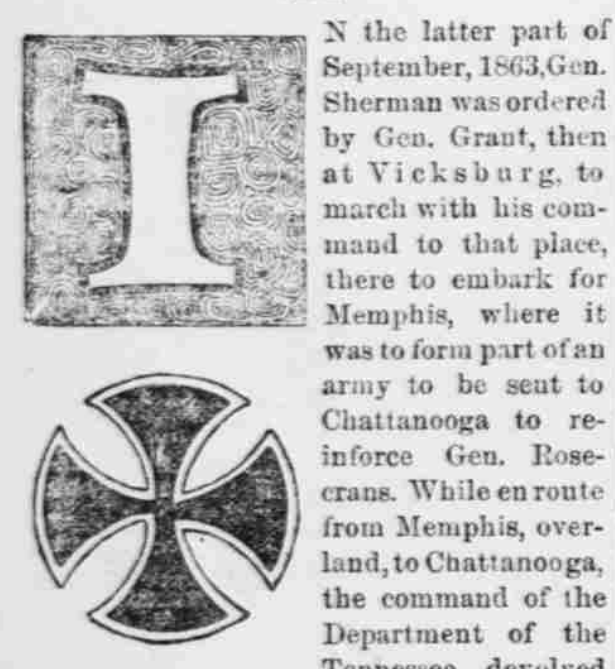
THE SIXTEENTH CORPS.

Atlanta Campaign—Battles of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta.

MERIDIAN EXPEDITION.

Operations Against Forrest. Action at Tupelo, Miss., Spanish Fort, Blakely and Mobile, Ala.

(Continued from last week.)



In the latter part of September, 1863, Gen. Sherman was ordered by Gen. Grant, then at Vicksburg, to march with his command to that place, there to embark for Memphis, where it was to form part of an army to be sent to Chattanooga to reinforce Gen. Rosecrans. While en route from Memphis, overland, to Chattanooga, the command of the Department of the Tennessee devolved upon Gen. Sherman, who was instructed, however, to retain command of the army in the field. Gen. Sherman then began making dispositions of matters relating to the Department. He summoned Gen. Hurlbut from Memphis and Gen. Dodge from Corinth, and with them selected out of the Sixteenth Corps a force of 8,000 men, which Gen. Dodge was directed to organize with all expedition, and with it to follow Gen. Sherman eastward.

At Fayetteville Gen. Sherman received orders from Gen. Grant to come to Bridgeport with the Fifteenth Corps, and to leave Dodge's command at Polaski and along the railroad from Columbia to Decatur, where it remained during the Chattanooga-Kingsgold campaign.

MERIDIAN EXPEDITION.
In the early part of January, 1864, Gen. Sherman, with the approval of Gen. Grant, returned to Memphis, reaching there Jan. 10, and began preparations for a movement



GEN. J. G. LAUMAN.

to break up the useless line of railroad from Memphis to Corinth and attempt the destruction of Meridian, Miss. He accordingly ordered Gen. Hurlbut to abandon Corinth and all minor points, draw in all public property, and forthwith prepare for field service two good divisions of 5,000 men each ready to embark by the 25th.

The forces having been concentrated at Vicksburg left that place on Feb. 3 in two columns. Gen. Hurlbut's by Messinger's and Gen. McPherson's (Seventeenth Corps) by the railroad bridge.

No opposition was encountered until Gen. Hurlbut's head of column reached Joe Davis's plantation, and Gen. McPherson's the Champion Hills.

The 5th was one continued skirmish for 18 miles, but the march was not impeded, and the forces got into Jackson that night on the enemy's heels, whipping him handsomely and entirely disconcerting his plans. The enemy's pontoon bridge was secured and repaired, and on the 6th the Union troops crossed Pearl River and entered Brandon on the 7th.

On the following day the head of column reached Line Creek, five miles from Morton, and on the 9th entered the latter place. A halt was here made for the balance of the day to break railroads, and Gen. Hurlbut was given the lead of the advance. The march by Hillsboro and Decatur was easy and steady. At the Tallahatchie, 20 miles from Meridian, the road was found obstructed with fallen timber, but the troops pushed on over all obstructions straight for the Okibeha, where the bridge was found burning. A large cotton-gin close by was utilized for material, and in a couple of hours a new bridge was constructed, and the Union troops entered Meridian at 3:30 p. m. of the 14th, after overcoming the slight opposition offered by the enemy.

The troops rested on the 15th, and on the 16th began a systematic and thorough destruction of the railroads centering at Meridian. For five days 10,000 men worked hard with axes, crowbars, sledges, and with fire,

and completely destroyed the city of Meridian. To Gen. Hurlbut was assigned the destruction north and east of the town, and he succeeded in destroying 60 miles of railroad, one locomotive, and eight bridges.

The troops of the Sixteenth Corps marched on Feb. 20, on return, via Marion, on Mobile & Ohio Railroad, through Union and Hillsboro, and on the 26th arrived at Canton. The Second and Third Brigades, First Division, embarked at Memphis, and arrived at Vicksburg too late to join the column, and by order of Gen. Sherman went into camp on Big Black River to cover bridges on Jackson road.

On March 1, the Third Division, Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding, and the 33d and 25th Wis., 17th N. Y., 35th N. J., and Co. D, 2d Ill. L. A., of the Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch, commanding, struck camp at Canton, marching on return to Vicksburg, and, on March 4, took up the Second and Third Brigades of the First Division from camp on Big Black River, and arrived at Vicksburg.

On March 10, at Vicksburg, the Third Division and Second and Third Brigades of First Division, under command of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, embarked on an expedition up Red River against Shreveport. Brig. Gen. Veatch, with the 32d and 35th Wis., 17th N. Y., 35th N. J., and Co. D, 2d Ill. L. A., embarked at Vicksburg, and proceeded via Cairo and Tennessee River to join the Fourth Division at Athens, Ala.

The troops under Gen. A. J. Smith on the Red River expedition participated in all the minor engagements incident to that campaign, and in the battle of Pleasant Hill bore a conspicuous part; having checked the advance of the enemy, and by charging upon them, caused them to flee in the utmost confusion, throwing away their arms and accoutrements. They pursued the enemy until darkness set in, capturing prisoners, arms, and several pieces of artillery. These troops of the Sixteenth Corps had been "loaned" to Gen. Banks by Sherman, with an understanding that they should soon return; but the disasters of Banks's campaign prolonged their stay until it was too late to rejoin the corps in time for the Atlanta campaign.

ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.
On March 18, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn., Gen. Sherman relieved Lieut. Gen. Grant, in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, embracing the Departments of the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas, commanded, respectively, by Maj. Gen. Schofield, Thomas, McPherson, and Steele.

Gen. Sherman at once addressed himself to the task of organization and preparation which involved the general security of the vast region of the South which had already been conquered, more especially the several routes of supply and communication with the active armies at the front, and to organize an army to move into Georgia coincident with the advance of the Eastern armies against Richmond. Gen. Grant had first indicated the 30th of April as the day for the simultaneous advance, but subsequently changed the day to May 5.

The following was the composition of that portion of the Sixteenth Corps selected for active operation in the field with the armies of Gen. Sherman:

Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, commanding.

Headquarters—1st Ala. Cav.; 52d Ill., Co. A. Second Division—Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeney. First Brigade—Brig. Gen. E. W. Rice—52d Ill.; 66th Ind.; 2d, 7th Iowa. Second Brigade—Col. P. E. Burke—9th Ill. (mounted), 12th, 66th Ill.; 81st Ohio. Third Brigade—Col. Moses M. Kane—7th, 50th, 57th Ill.; 39th Iowa. Artillery—Capt. Frederick Welker—1st Mich. Light, Battery B; 1st Mo. Light, Battery H. Fourth Division—Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch. First Brigade—Brig. Gen. John W. Fuller—64th Ill.; 18th Mo.; 27th, 39th Ohio. Second Brigade—Brig. Gen. John W. Sprague—35th N. J.; 43d, 63d Ohio; 25th Wis. Third Brigade—Col. James H. Howe—10th Ill.; 25th Ind.; 17th N. Y.; 32d Wis. Artillery—Capt. Jerome B. Burrows—1st Mich. Light, Battery C; Ohio Light, 14th battery; 2d U. S., Battery F.

The corps arrived at Chattanooga May 5, in the evening, in the cars, the batteries and transportation following by road from Pulaski, Tenn., and Athens, Ala.

The same evening Gen. McPherson received orders to take the initiative for his army and move to Gordon's Mills. While marching there the next day Gen. Dodge was given oral orders to pass a portion of his command toward Villanow and seize Ship's Gap. Sprague's Brigade, of the Fourth Division, did this at midnight of the same day, and the next day the corps passed through and occupied Villanow.

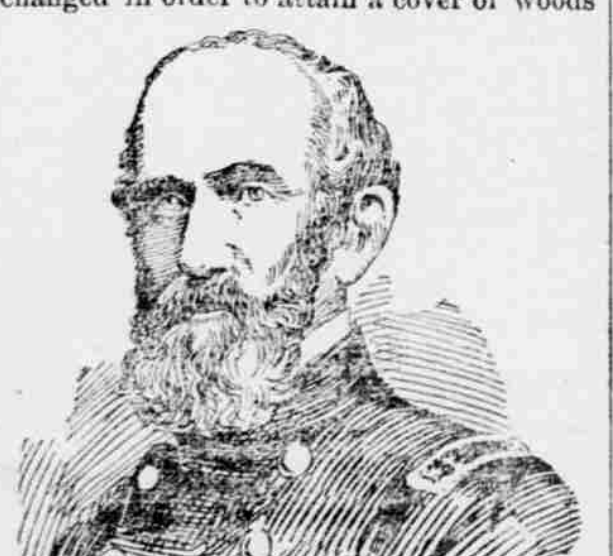
The third day (May 8) the corps, with the Second Division in the advance, moved rapidly to Snake Creek Gap, passing through Sugar Creek Valley. Gen. Dodge was then ordered by Gen. McPherson to march at 6 o'clock on the following morning toward Resaca and to advance as far as Rome Crossroads, in Sugar Creek Valley, and there await specific orders and instructions. At daylight on the 9th the advance was attacked by the enemy's cavalry, but the latter were rapidly driven toward Rome Crossroads, where Gen. Dodge received orders to advance upon Resaca, to press forward until he should succeed in developing the enemy in line of battle, or in his fortifications, but not to attack without orders. He was also ordered to hold the Calhoun and Dalton Crossroads, about two miles west of Resaca, if he became possessed of it, until the Fifteenth Corps arrived. Two corps skirmished heavily all the way to Calhoun Crossroads. The enemy was discovered in line of battle on a bald hill three-fourths of a mile west of Resaca, and also in his works at the latter place.

The Fourth Division was placed at the Crossroads, the Second Division was formed in two lines, and the hill was carried and held. Under orders of Gen. McPherson some mounted men were then sent up the Dalton road to reconnoiter the country and find an approach to the railroad. This force struck the railroad two miles south of Tilton, and found it strongly patrolled by cavalry. They cut the telegraph wires, burned a wood station, and returned at dark. Meantime the enemy marched out of Resaca up the Dalton road, and Gen. Dodge ordered the Fourth Division to march from Calhoun Crossroads to intercept them and to take position on the railroad north of Resaca. The execution of this order was delayed until the arrival of the Fifteenth Corps, about 4 o'clock. The Second Division was stationed on the bald hill, previously occupied, and the left of this division was now assailed by musketry, while the marching division (the Fourth) was fired upon as it advanced in column in full view of the enemy.

The division moved across the west fork of Mill Creek, crossed an open field, and the skirmish-line was up to the timber skirting the railroad when Gen. Dodge received information that the enemy was massing to strike him on his right. At this time the enemy had come out of Resaca had attacked the Fourth Division in the open field. The direction of the column was then changed in order to attain a cover of woods

on the east side of the creek, and the skirmish-line took some prisoners. About this time Gen. Dodge received orders from Gen. McPherson to halt the column and to repair in person to him back of the bald hill occupied by the Second Division. The situation was then discussed by Gen. McPherson, Logan, and Dodge, and the latter was ordered to return with his command. The Sixteenth Corps accordingly withdrew over the eight miles they had already marched that day, reaching the eastern débouché of the gap at midnight.

The corps waited three days at Snake Creek Gap, and on May 13 the Fourth Division formed on the right of the Fifteenth Corps, resting on the Oostanaula River, and took part in the attack on Resaca. The Second Division went on the 14th to Lay's Ferry, below Resaca, to cross the Oostanaula River and threaten Johnston's communications. As soon as this movement was accomplished, Johnston began to retreat from Resaca. On the night of the 15th he got his army across the bridges, set them on fire, and the Union troops entered Resaca at daylight.



GEN. ANDREW J. SMITH.

By the end of May the enemy had been driven from the strong positions of Dalton, Resaca, Cassville, Allatoona, and Dallas, and on June 1 the three armies were well in hand in the broken and densely wooded country fronting the enemy, entrenched at New Hope Church, about five miles north of Dallas. On June 10 the whole combined army moved forward toward Big Shanty, a station on the railroad, which afforded a good view of the enemy's position, which embraced three prominent hills—Kenesaw, Pine Mountain, and Lost Mountain.

On each of these hills the enemy had fresh lines of parapets, and heavy masses of infantry could be distinctly seen with the naked eye, thus giving evidence that the enemy had prepared for battle. The Union forces moved cautiously, McPherson on the left, following the railroad, which curved around the north base of Kenesaw; Thomas the center, obliqued to the right, deploying below Kenesaw and facing Pine Hill; and Schofield, somewhat refused, was on the general right looking south toward South Mountain.

TUPELO, MISS.
In anticipation that Forrest would collect a heavy cavalry command in Mississippi, cross the Tennessee River, and break up the railroad between Nashville, Gen. Sherman sent Gen. Sturgis to Memphis to take command of all the cavalry in that quarter, to go out toward Pontotoc, engage Forrest, and if possible defeat him. Sturgis's command, which had been defeated on the 10th of June, and had been driven by Forrest back into Memphis, Gen. A. J. Smith, with the First and Third Divisions of the Sixteenth Corps, had just returned from the Red River expedition under Gen. Banks, and had been ordered by Gen. Canby at New Orleans; but on hearing of Gen. Sturgis's defeat, Gen. Sherman ordered Gen. Smith to go out from Memphis and renew the offensive, so as to keep Forrest from the roads of the Union forces. This he did finally, defeating Forrest at Tupelo on the 12th, 14th and 15th of July, and he so stirred up matters in north Mississippi that Forrest could not leave for Tennessee.

KENESAW, GA.
On June 15 the Union lines were advanced, when it was found that Pine Mountain had been abandoned, and that Johnston had contracted his front on a direct line connecting Kenesaw with Lost Mountain. On the 16th the general movement was continued, when Lost Mountain was abandoned by the enemy. On the 19th Johnston again fell back, covering Marietta and the railroad. On the 20th he occupied a strong position. Kenesaw Mountain was his salient; his two flanks were refused and covered by parapets and by No. 2 and No. 3 Creeks.

Preparations were made for an assault by the Union forces. At about 9 a. m. of the appointed day (June 27) the troops moved to the assault, and all along the Union lines for 10 miles a furious fire of artillery and musketry was kept up. At all points the Union troops were met by the enemy with determined courage and in great force. McPherson's attacking column fought up the face of the lower Kenesaw, but could not reach the summit. By 11:30 the assault was over and had failed. McPherson lost about 500 men and several valuable officers, and Thomas lost nearly 2,000 men. During the night of July 2 McPherson drew out of his lines and moved to the rear of the

Army of the Cumberland, stretching down the neck; but Johnston detected the movement and promptly abandoned Marietta and

On July 4 the Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Corps, under Gen. Fuller, crossed the Neckjacket Creek at Kuff's Mill, driving the enemy until, about 10 a. m., the Union forces, skirmishing, they developed the enemy in strong intrenchments and in very strong force. An assault was made, when the enemy abandoned their line with a loss of about 100 prisoners.

On July 9 the corps bivouacked at 10 o'clock at night near Marietta, crossed the Chattahoochee on the following day, and intrenched on the Atlanta side. The march was 31 miles, the heat was intense, yet for nearly three days the more men worked in relief of 1,000 in the mud and water, until they completed, July 13, at Roswell, Ga., a double-track trestle bridge 12 feet high and 710 feet long, over which the entire Army of the Tennessee, with trains and artillery, passed.

BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

On the 20th the armies had all closed in, converging toward Atlanta. At about 4 o'clock that day the Confederates under Hood, sallied from their works in heavy force, and struck a portion of the Union line, but were repulsed and driven back to their intrenchments. That army moved from Decatur on the direct road to Atlanta. Logan's Corps formed the center, Dodge's (the Sixteenth) the right, and Blair's the left. On the previous night the Confederates had been driven from a hill that overlooked the heart of the city, and McPherson now made preparations for planting heavy batteries upon it, to be supported by the Sixteenth Corps, which was ordered from the right to the left to make that point a strong general flank. While, at near noon, the Sixteenth Corps were making their way along an obscure road in the rear of Logan, a bold attack was made by the enemy. McPherson moved forward into a wood for observation at the moment that the enemy made his first charge, and just as he had given an order for a brigade to move up he was shot dead by a Confederate sharpshooter. His rideless and wounded horse made his way back to the Union lines, and the body of the hero was recovered during the day of battle, and was in charge of his personal staff back to Marietta.

Gen. Logan was then ordered by Gen. Sherman to take command of the Army of the Tennessee and hold the ground. McPherson had chosen, and especially a hill which Gen. Logan had secured the night before.

When Logan assumed command the battle had been general along the whole line, and it raged furiously for several hours. The Union forces had the advantage of position, and inflicted very heavy loss on the Confederates, who had been unable to drive Blair and Dodge. The latter gave their assaults very severe blows on their right, killing and wounding many and capturing a considerable number of prisoners. At length the Confederates gave way, and fell back to their defenses.

On July 27 Sherman began a movement for flanking Hood out of Atlanta by shifting the Army of the Tennessee from his extreme left on the Decatur road to the extreme right on Proctor's Creek. The Sixteenth Corps was on the left nearest the Confederates. By 10 o'clock on the morning of the 28th the army was in position. On the same day Hood moved out from his works on the Bell's Ferry road, west of Atlanta, with a large portion of his army, and attacked Logan's Corps, on Howard's right (Howard having meanwhile succeeded to the command of the Army of the Tennessee), which was posted on a wooded ridge with open fields sloping from its front. Their attack was met with great gallantry, and after a battle which raged furiously from noon until nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy retired to their intrenchments, leaving several hundred of their comrades dead on the field.

On the 29th the army was thrown forward to the Macon road. Hood, crossing the Flint River half a mile from Jonesboro, approached it at that point, and advanced to the city and unexpected opposition. On the morning of the 31st he placed his army in battle order, with the Fifteenth Corps in the center and the Sixteenth and Seventeenth on his flanks, and was soon attacked. After two hours' desperate fighting the enemy fell back, leaving 400 of his dead on the field and 300 of his badly wounded in Jonesboro.

During the night of Sept. 1 Hood blew up his magazines and seven trains of cars, destroyed the foundries and workshops in Atlanta, and fled. On the morning of the 2d, when Gen. Sherman was told that Hood had abandoned Atlanta, he sent out a strong reconnoitering



GEN. GRENVILLE M. DODGE.

column in that direction. It encountered no opposition and entered the city at 9 o'clock, when it was met by Mayor Calhoun, who formally surrendered the place. After two hours' desperate fighting the enemy fell back, leaving 400 of his dead on the field and 300 of his badly wounded in Jonesboro.

The following table gives the loss of the corps during the Atlanta campaign:

Command.	Officrs.	Enlisted Men.	Officrs.	Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.
Second Division.					
First Brigade.....	1	4610	275	1	335
Second Brigade.....	8	5713	375	1	533
Third Brigade.....	1	4610	275	1	335
Artillery.....	9	137	711	1	925
Total.....	9	137	711	1	925
Fourth Division.					
First Brigade.....	5	1087	545	1	713
Second Brigade.....	4	7921	356	3	1092
Third Brigade.....	9	9	29	1	129
Artillery.....	9	9	29	1	129
Total.....	11	2194	997	5	1452
Grand total.....	20	2561	1,708	6	2,977

In the reorganization of the armies after the fall of Atlanta the Left Wing, or Dodge's command of the Sixteenth Corps, was transferred to the Second Division of the Fifteenth Corps, and the Fourth Division to the Seventeenth Corps.

On Nov. 7, 1864, orders were issued for the discontinuance of the corps, but in December, 1864, Gen. A. J. Smith and his two divisions turned up at the defense of Nashville and participated in the victory over Hood's army, losing over 750 killed and missing.

in operating in Missouri against the rebel Gen. Price.

After Gen. Thomas had overthrown Hood at Nashville (Dec. 18, 1864), Grant ordered him to follow Hood south, but in January the bad condition of the roads stopped the movement at Eastport. Early in February, 1865, Gen. Smith's Division, Col. Jonathan B. Moore, 72d, and proceeded to New Orleans, La., reaching there about the 20th, reporting to Maj. Gen. Canby for service in connection with his movement against Mobile, Ala. In the meantime the corps had been reorganized, and was now composed as follows:

Maj. Gen. Andrew J. Smith commanding.
Headquarters—14th Ill.
First Division—Brig. Gen. John McArthur. First Brigade—Col. William L. McMillen—33d Ill.; 26th, 93d Ind.; 10th Minn.; 73d, 94th Ohio. Second Brigade—Col. Lucius F. Hubbard—47th Ill.; 5th, 9th Minn.; 11th Mo.; 8th Wis. Third Brigade—Col. William R. Marshall—12th, 35th Iowa; 7th Minn.; 33d Mo.
Second Division—Brig. Gen. Keener Garrard. First Brigade—Col. John L. Rucker—12th, 123d Ill.; 8th Ind.; 21st Mo. Second Brigade—Brig. Gen. James L. Gilbert—117th Ill.; 27th, 32d Iowa; 10th Kan. (four companies); 6th Minn. Third Brigade—Col. Charles L. Harris—5th Ill. (four companies); 53d Ind.; 24th N. J.; 17th N. Y. (five companies); 11th Wis.
Third Division—Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Carr. First Brigade—Col. Jonathan B. Moore—72d, 95th Ill.; 4th Mo.; 33d Wis. Second Brigade—Col. Lyman M. Ward—40th, 49th Mo.; 14th Wis. Third Brigade—Col. James L. Goldies—81st, 108th, 124th Ill.; 8th Iowa.
Artillery Brigade—John W. Lowell. 11th Light, Battery G; Indiana Light, 1st battery; Indiana Light, 2d battery; Indiana Light, 14th battery; Iowa Light, 2d battery; Ohio Light, 17th battery.

The movement against Mobile, Ala., was ordered by Gen. Grant on Jan. 18, 1865. The main lines of fortifications being on the western side, Gen. Canby determined to approach Mobile on the east, where he would have the benefit of the co-operation of the navy, and the principal works he would have to reduce were Spanish Fort, commanding the mouth, and Blakely, commanding the head of the Apalachicola, where the Tensas leaves it.

The movement was made in two columns: one from Dauphin Island under Canby himself, the other from Pensacola, under Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele. Canby's force consisted in part of the Sixteenth Corps, under Gen. A. J. Smith. Mobile was defended by about 10,000 troops, with 300 field- and siege-guns, commanded by Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury; also by five gunboats, under Commodore Ebenezer Farrand.

Canby's movement began on the 17th of March. The Sixteenth Corps moved by water from Fort Gaines, and united with the Thirtieth Corps at Dauley's Ferry, near the mouth of Fish River, where siege to Spanish Fort was laid on March 27. The Sixteenth Corps held the right, and Granger, with the Thirtieth Corps, held the left of the Union line. By April 8 the trenches were well advanced, and a bombardment was begun by 90 guns in position, joined by all the gunboats within range. In the evening a lodgment was effected on the right of the Confederate lines, and during the night the garrison made good its retreat with the loss of about 500 prisoners captured. Nearly 50 guns fell into the hands of the Union forces.

On the 20th of March Steele set out from Pensacola, moving first to Pollard on the Escambia, 50 miles to the northward of Pensacola, where he turned toward Mobile, and on the night of April 1, after a march of 100 miles over bad roads, deployed before Blakely. By this time his supplies had run so short that Steele's Division, of the Thirtieth Corps, had to be sent out with a commissary train of 75 wagons. On the 2d of April the siege of Blakely began. From left to right the lines of attack were in part held by Garrard's Division, of the Sixteenth Corps. On the afternoon of the 9th, after a general assault, in which the Sixteenth Corps fought desperately, and with conspicuous gallantry, the Confederate works were captured, with more than 3,000 prisoners and upwards of 40 guns. On the night of the 11th Fort Tracy and Huger, two small works, were evacuated and blown up.

On the 13th of April the corps marched toward Montgomery, Ala., arriving there on the 25th. From this time until Aug. 8, 1865, when it was finally discontinued, the corps remained on duty as garrison and guard at the several military posts in Alabama and Mississippi.

The following is a roster of Corps, Division and Brigade Commanders:

CORPS COMMANDERS.
Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, Jan. 7, Feb. 5, 1863. Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Davis, Aug. 15, 1864. Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, Feb. 2, 1865. From May 4 to Oct. 15 the corps had no commander. It was discontinued by General Order No. 277, A. G. O., Nov. 7, 1864, and reorganized Feb. 18, 1865. From the date of discontinuance November 7, 1864, to date of reorganization in February, 1865, the troops were designated and known officially as "Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee." Maj. Gen. S. B. Hamilton exercised temporary command from Jan. 10 to Feb. 5, 1865.

LEFT WING COMMANDERS.
Maj. Gen. C. S. Hamilton, March—1863. Maj. Gen. R. J. Oglesby, April 6, 1863. Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, July 8, Oct. 15, 1863. Col. August Mearns, Aug. 17, 1863. Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, Sept. 3, 1863. Brig. Gen. Thomas E. G. Ransom, Aug. 2, 1864. Discontinued Sept. 22, 1864, and troops transferred to the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps.

FIRST DIVISION COMMANDERS.
Brig. Gen. J. W. Denver, Feb. 2, 1863. Brig. Gen. Sny Songer, March 1863. On July 23, 1863, the division was transferred to the Fifteenth Corps, and on Dec. 20, 1864, a new division was organized by the transfer of the Third Division of the Fifteenth Corps. Brig. Gen. J. M. Tuttle, Dec. 20, 1864. Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, March 7, 1864. After March 7, 1864, the division was discontinued. The division was reorganized in February, 1865, to date of reorganization in February, 1865, the troops were designated and known officially as "Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee." Maj. Gen. S. B. Hamilton exercised temporary command from Jan. 10 to Feb. 5, 1865.

SECOND DIVISION—Brig. Gen. G. M. Dodge, April 13, 1863. Col. Aug. Mearns, Aug. 17, 1863. Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeney, Sept. 12, 1863. Brig. Gen. John W. Sprague, Oct. 15, 1863. The division was transferred to the Fifteenth Corps, and on Dec. 20, 1864, a new division was organized by the transfer of the Third Division of the Fifteenth Corps. Brig. Gen. J. M. Tuttle, Dec. 20, 1864. Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, March 7, 1864. After March 7, 1864, the division was discontinued. The division was reorganized in February, 1865, to date of reorganization in February, 1865, the troops were designated and known officially as "Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee." Maj. Gen. S. B. Hamilton exercised temporary command from Jan. 10 to Feb. 5, 1865.

THIRD DIVISION—Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball, April 13, 1863. On May 2, 1863, the division became Kimball's Provisional Division, and in the latter part of July, 1863, it was transferred to Arkansas and was incorporated with the troops serving west of the Mississippi. In January, 1864, a new division was organized from the troops formerly of the Sixth Division—Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, Jan. 24, 1864. Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, March 7, 1864. Col. David Moore, May 30, Oct. 2, 1864. William T. Shaw, July 31, 1864. On Dec. 8, 1864, the division became the Second Division, Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee, and in February, 1865, was reorganized from the troops of the Third Division, that command. Col. Jonathan B. Moore, Feb. 2, 1865. Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr, March 14, 1865.

FOURTH DIVISION—Brig. Gen. J. G. Lauman, Jan. 20, 1863. Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker, July 24, 1863. In July, 1863, the division was transferred to the Sixteenth Corps. A new division was organized in January 1864. Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch, Jan. 24, 1864. Brig. Gen. J. W. Fuller, July 15, Aug. 20, 1864. Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, Aug. 4, 1864. On Sept. 22, 1864, the division was transferred to the Seventeenth Corps. A new division was organized Sept. 27, 1864, by the transfer of the First Division of the Fifteenth Corps. Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins, Sept. 27, 1864.

FIFTH DIVISION—Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch, April 13, 1863. Division discontinued Jan. 24, 1864. SIXTH DIVISION—Brig. Gen. A. Asboth, April 13, 1863. Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, Aug. 13, 1863. The Sixth and Seventh Divisions, commanded respectively by Brig. Gen. John McArthur and Brig. Gen. P. Quincy, assigned to the corps by Gen. Grant's order of Dec. 18, 1863, were by order of Jan. 20, 1863, assigned to the Seventeenth Corps, and the First and Fourth Divisions substituted. The Eighth Division—Brig. Gen. John E. Smith—was, with the exception of the First Brigade (transferred to the Second Division), transferred to the Fifteenth Corps April 3, 1863. The First, Second and Third Brigades were commanded respectively by Col. J. W. Fuller, Joseph A. Mower and R. P. Buckland. A new Sixth Division was organized in April, 1863, with Brig. Gen. A. Asboth in command.

BRIGADE COMMANDERS.
First Division—First Brigade—Col. J. Mason Louisa, March 7, 1863. On July 19, 1863, brigade

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BY ISABEL WORRELL BALL, 313 SIXTH STREET, NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HE world will little note nor long remember what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that



HOTEL DES INVALIDES.

these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation, under God, shall have new birth of freedom; and that Government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

It was upon the battlefield of Gettysburg, at the dedication of the monument, that Lincoln gave utterance in simple pathos to the sorrow in a heart bowed to earth by the conflict then sweeping the country like a cyclone. "With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right," the noble martyr consecrated himself and the country to the work of treasuring the memory of the deeds and death of those "who gave the last full measure of devotion" to save the Nation's honor.

Two years later he added to the debt of gratitude the soldiers owed him by signing

the bill which created the magnificent monument to the memory of the volunteer soldiers of the United States—the National Soldiers' Home. That bill was approved a month before the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. Long before that time it had come home to the people of the Nation that in a very few years thousands of helpless men, wrecks of the Union army, would have to be taken care of; men who, having laid their lives, all they had to give, upon the altar of

their country, had received them back so broken and worthless that death would have been preferable to the purgatory of pain and poverty which their maimed bodies and weak constitutions entailed upon them.

The early months of the fateful year of 1865 were taken up with the consideration of the provisions of this bill. That the men who then framed the laws of the country could not comprehend the magnitude of war's desolation is shown by the contracted scope of the first bill passed. Its title recited the incorporation of a